WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1871.

Amaements To-day Academy of Music-Lucia di Lammermeer. Rooth's Theatre-Dot. John E. Owess. Bowery Theatre-Bertha.

Barnum's Great Museum, Arc. --Rink, 5d av. and 63d st,

Eryant's Opera Mease--th av. and 23d st.

Fifth Avenue Theatre--Diverce. 2rand Opera Bonse - Elsen Oge. Slobe Theatre-Bertha. Matiner lina Edwin's Theatre-Opera Bouffe, with Aimes. Niblo's Garden-Our American Cousin. New York Circus-14th st., opposite Academy of Music. Ma-Divmule Theatre-Hamaty Dumsty Mailes Stadt Theatre - Wachtel, it. James Theatre - Operetta Troups.

an Francisco Minstrels -555 Brestway our Paster's Opera House-Brigham Young, &c. Theatre Comique-Work. Matines.
Salon Square Theatre-Estraordinary Novelties. Matines. Vallack's Theatre - Resedule.

For the accommodation or persons residing up our regular rates at the up-town advertisement office, 54 1-2 West Thirty second street, at the junction of Broadway and Sixth avenue, from S A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR PRESIDENT

Our Enter Eranklin, Dr. HORACE GREELEY.

> OF CHAPPAOUA. "And that old Friend, so sage and bland, Our Later Franklin," - Warrage,

Was this the Reason ?

Rear-Admiral Robeson, in a speech the other day at Newton, New Jersey, told his auditors that the great reason for negotiating and ratifying the Treaty of Washington, was that the United States are now utterly unable to go to war.

This is a very good reason so far as it goes ; but, pray, does it also account for the provision of the treaty which fixes the termination of the rebellion on the 9th of April, 1865, some sixteen months before the President's proclamation declaring the war ended? Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, the bribe-taker, and pecuniary compensation : Mr. HAMILTON FISH acting under his directions, to solemnly agree that hundreds of millions of British claims against the Government for property destroyed in the South during the war should not be affected by the existence of the rebellion, but should hereafter be regarded as ordinary claims to be enforced and paid in the usual manner, just as if they had ar sen during a state of profound peace ?

We hope Secretary Rongson will take the earliest opportunity to make another speech on this subject, and shed some light on the unequalled swindle which appears to be concealed under this provision of this treaty.

Birds of a Feather.

In his letter of resignation, Gov. BULLOCK of Georgia says that he gave up his office to gation, which had been formed by the unpardoned and unrepentant rebel leaders who had secured the election of a majority holdng their views to the new Legislature. These conspirators, he says, fear the reslection of Gen. GRANT above all else, and the personal aspirations of Gen. GRANT

given to the Georgia Legislature by the sands of dollars are wasted in rent and furni Tuguetous Covernor, it appears somewhat ture, but the wages of the hard-working singular that only two weeks before the let- armorers is kept back from them ! ter of resignation was published, Gov. Bul-LOCK should have said, in a conversation government has been commenced, it is to be with Mr. H. V. REDITELD, a correspondent hoped that these wrongs of our citizen of the Cincinnati Commercial, that the same | soldiers will be redressed. Legislature was one of the best that had ever been elected in Georgia; that its members were capable and honest, although Democratic, and much better representatives of the people than those of the last one. The inquiry | ment has been negotiating, and has nearly naturally arises, what could have caused such a sudden and remarkable change in the Governor's opinion of a body of men who had is confirmed by the well-known fact that a been duly elected to fill offices of high re. ring or syndicate of London capitalists has aponsibility. The statement of a few simple lately paid \$25,000 for the privilege of pur acts may throw some light on this subject. | chasing within ninety days, and at ninety samed H. J. Kimball, who, although he | the New York and Newfoundland Telegraph went to Georgia poor, soon blossomed out as | Company, the wires of which form the exan extensive operator in weighty business clusive connection between the western end enterprises. Bullock and Kimball, it is of the Atlantic cable and the telegraph sysalleged, were in partnership in the building tem of the United States. The British of opera houses and hotels, in the con- Government probably desires to work the struction of railroads, and in the disposal of callroad bonds. KIMBALL was in the habit of figuring as a lobbyist in the Legislature, and is charged with having used money more than a year, and, as it is reported, with freely with the members in order to procure | considerable success. Of course, if the synthe passage of bills making appropriations dicate pays ninety cents on the dollar for the for ent rprises in which he was interested; and Bullock, in his official capacity, would sign the bills when they were passed. It higher price for it, and this price will not was a very convenient partnership, and differ materially from that paid for the stock worked well for a long time. But at last a | of the Atlantic Cable Company. The entire hitch occurred.

BULLOCK had issued to KIMBALL, in connection with the construction of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, a very large smount of bonds to which the latter was not Legislature to impeach BULLOCK for this and other flagrant frauds if he had remained tend to bring the Governor to a strict account ly be seen what the influences were which the lines now, it will have to pay just twice

a body of unrepentant rebels, who were bent upon the defeat of Gen. GRANT.

Gov. Bullock is probably correct when he says that the people of Georgia who deredlection of Gen. GRANT. It is not strange that such should be the case. The interests of the vile rabble of thieves who have recent ly been plundering the people of South Carolina and Georgia are thoroughly identified with those of GRANT. To a man they hope for his renomination, because they look to him for protection in their robberies in the future as they have had it in the past. Throughout the South it will be found that wherever a prominent politician has been detected in acts of marked depravity, that politician has invariably been conspicuous in his devotion to the personal ambition of the great Present-Taker. The reason for this is obvious. It is an old adage that birds of a feather flock together; and the carpet-lag thieves are fully aware of the fact that it would be a moral impossibility for any other President to be elected, who, in return for the personal support they bring him, would consent to degrade himself so low as to countenance the atrocious system of plundering which has been the chief characteristic of their career in the Southern States.

Wronging our Citizen Soldiers.

Seven regiments of our volunteer militis -the Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, and Eighty fourth-were called out by the Gover nor to preserve the peace of the city on the 12th of July last. They performed the duty assigned to them with zeal and efficiency. Their members gave up the whole of one day and night, and some of of them the whole or a part of another day, to the service required of them. Two of them. PAGE and WYATT, lost their lives, a number of others were wounded, and all exposed life and limb to the fury of the mob. For each day of this self-devotion, the law Was it our inability to go to war which led allows them only the following meagre

1. To all non-commissioned officers, musicians, and orivates, one dollar.

2 To all commissioned officers of the line below the rank of that in, two dollars.

3. To all commanding officers of companies, three collars.

4. To all field officers below the rank of Colonel four dollars.

5. To all commanding officers of regiments, five

dollars.

O. To all regimental staff officers, two dollars and five cents; and to all non-commissioned staff officers, one dollar and fifty cents.

To all brigade Generals, six dollars.

S. To all brigade staff officers, four deliars.

To all Major Generals, eight dollars.

10. To all division staff efficers, five dollars.

It will be seen that the pay herein allotted to the rank and file of the regiments is less than half the wages of a common laborer, to say nothing of the greater hardship and risk to which the soldiers are subjected. Yet, inadequate as the sum is, the men who earned it on the 12th of July and the day following have not yet received one cent of protect his political friends, and to thwart a | it from the city treasury! There have been conspiracy to impeach him without investi- millions of dollars for the thieves and robbers of the Ring, but our citizen soldiers are left unpaid!

Again, the law provides that the armorers appointed by the commanding officer of each regiment to take care of the arms and equip ments, belonging to the State, of that regi he announces that he is fully satisfied that | ment, shall receive the sum of two dollars they propose to control the Government and per day for each day employed in the work. reverse the political result of the past few | These armorers are, of course, poor men, to years by peaceful means if they can, and fail- whom every day's wages is a matter of ing in this, to initiate another rebellion. absolute necessity. They are compel-Therefore he determined to resign the office | led to attend to this duty from one of Governor into the hands of "that noble | year's end to the other, and from early in the and unswerving friend of right and justice," morning till late at night, and could not sup. deems most for the welfare of the Catholic Mr. BENJ. CONLY, who, as the President of port themselves and their families but for the Senate, by provision of the Constitution | the liberality of the regiments in making succeeds to the vacant place. As Mr. CONLY | them an extra allowance for collateral ser is deemed worthy by Gov. BULLOCK to be vices. How lavishly money has been spen his successor, it is to be presumed that he is | in hiring and furnishing the rooms where also considered a trustworthy supporter of these men are employed, is notorious. Yet their scanty allowance of two dollars a day In view of the extremely had character is in arrears for more than a year! Thou

Now that the task of reforming our city

Sale of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

Information has reached us, from a source entitled to credit, that the British Governconcluded the negotiation, for the purchase of the Atlantic Telegraph cable. The story GOV. BULLOCK had a confidential friend | cents on the dollar, \$2,500,000 of the stock of whole line between Ireland and America, in connection with the land lines of the United Kingdom, which it has been operating for stock of the Newfoundland Company, they expect to get from the British Government purchase will probably cost the Government twelve millions in gold by the time it is completed.

We fear that this transaction will lead t renewed efforts at Washington next winte entitled, and the over-issue was hypothecated | to induce Congress to authorize the purchase in this city, it is said for sixty cents on a dol- by the Post-Office Department of the telelar. When the time came to redeem them graph lives of this country. The high could toward the accumulation of the debt, their KIMBALL could not or would not provide the | price of the stock of the Western Unio money for that purpose, and as work on the | Company, which has notoriously been created road had been stopped and the whole affair and maintained by a liberal use of the Comhad come to be generally known, it would pany's own money, seems to indicate that have become the imperative duty of the its leading stockholders believe in the ultimate success of these efforts, and that they have only been solicitous to obtain the in office. As the result of his conviction largest possible price for their property. would have been not only loss of office, but | The capital of the Company is more than probably a term of from three to twenty | forty millions, and eighteen months ago years in the penitentiary, and as the mem. its shares could have been bought for about thirty three cents on the whereas now they are selling for about sixty. for his manifold transgressions, it will readi. six cents. Hence, if the Government buys

BULLOCK's opinion transform one of the best be worth eighteen months ago. If there Legislatures that had ever been elected into were no other reason, this is a good one for

not buying them. But above and beyond this we are inflexibly opposed to any such addition to the already too great amount of Federal sire his impeachment are opposed to the patronage which this proposed purchase of the telegraph lines would create The number of places in the Custom House, Internal Revenue Department, Post-Office, and the civil service generally, gives far too much power to a corrupt and ambitious occupant of the Presidential chair. If any change is to be made at all, let it be in the direction of abolishing the Post-Office as a Government institution, and not in that of adding to it the telegraph.

No More of That !

Dr. GREELEY in the Tribune proposes that in the new charter for this city fair play be given to the principle of complete representation. And here is his way of Coing it :

"Let the city be fairly divided into seven Aller manie districts, each entitled to three Aldermen; levery voter be authorized to vote for three Aldermen, or to vote thrice for one Alderman, or twice

for one and once for abother:

thirs:
John Williams, John Williams, John Williams,
John Williams, John Williams, John Williams,
John Williams, Taomas Santh,
John Williams, Thomas Santh,
John Williams, Thomas Santh,
Peter Jones,
and let the votes be counted exactly as they are cast
—three for Williams, two for Williams and one for
Smith, or one each for Williams, Smith, and Jones,
and return made accordingly. Under this pian, the
party polling less than half but not less than a
quarter or the votes in any district could elect ene
of the three Aldernaen; so that there would always
be a respectable minority in the Board so long as
there was a considerable minority of the voters opposed to the party or interest in power.

This is a favorite notion with a limited for one and once for and he

This is a favorite notion with a limited school of modern reformers ; but it seems to us to embody a failney and to tend to corruption. We had minority representation in our old Board of Supervisors, half of whose members were elected by the majority, and the other half by the minority. This Board built the new Court House, and ini tiated that system of public robbery of which TWEED, CONNOLLY, INGERSOLL, GARVEY, and Warson were the great exemplars. We fear that a similar result would follow upon the adoption of Dr. GREELEY's plan of cumu lative voting. The best system, after all, is to let the majority rule, and hold them responsible for what they do. Let us stick to

Will the Pope go to France ?

It is rumored that his Holiness Pope Prus IX, intends to abandon Rome, to turn his back on Italy, and to take up his resi dence in France. The reason of this is his dissatisfaction with the Italian Government and his unwillingness to remain any longer near a power that has deprived him of the hereditary domain of the Church, and by the simple set of appropriation converted the same into its own property.

If the Pope thinks that he can more suc essfully perform his functions as the chief bishop of one of the most numerous branches of the Christian Church by removing to France, why should anybody object to it, and why should any obstacle be placed in his way? Or if he can live in France with greater comfort to himself than he can find in Italy, why should he not go? He is master of his own actions, and wherever he re sides be must be regarded as one of the most venerated and influential personages in the world. But his movements ought not to have any connection with the actions or interests of any temporal government. His authority is spiritual, and all that earthly rulers and magistrates have to do with him should be to sacredly protect him in the exercise of the Papal office and in no manner to interfere with what does not concern them. We hope that his Holiness will go to France or remain in Italy, just as he hurch and for his own happiness.

The ravages of the "occasional bullet" fe yer among the Spanish troops in Cuba must have onsiderably increased of late in the Central and Eastern Departments. The Digrio de la Maring earnestly implores the Spanish ladies of Havana and the other cities of the Island to devote their whole time and energies to the fabrication of lint. This fever is the only known disease in which the employment of list is indispen-

We are glad that the New York Times is enabled to aver with absolute authority that Lieut. GRANT, during his absence in Europe, is to receive no pay from the Government for supposititious services as an officer or for anything else, and that he is to travel like a gentleman, on his own expense. This is so contrary to the general impression upon the subject, derived to a great extent from the habits and practices of the GRANT family, and especially of the President, that the most positive testimony, such as that furnished by the assertion of the Times, is indispensable to give it credence with the public. The fact, as stated by the Times, shows that the power of the independent press and of public entiment, which Gen. GRANT affects to despise, after all penetrates into his pachydermatous conscience. This is encouraging.

We feel ourselves authorized to announce that the Hon. Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn will postpone for the present his avowed purpose of hanging the Hon. ALEX. DELMAN to a lamp-post.

The plucky and thoroughly American reply made by Gen. S. A. HURLBURT, our Minister o the United States of Colombia, to the U.S. Consul at Aspinwall respecting the demand of the Commander of the Spanish man-of-war Tornado for the surrender of the American steamer Virginius, seems to have cooled the impetuous ardor of the descendants of the Cid. We learn that the Virginius is on her way to this port, instead of being, as the volunteers fondly anticipa ted, on her way to Havana in tow of the Tornado Will Gen. HUMLBURT be recalled for thus thwarting the little game played by the friends of Don Hamilton Firm?

The colored members of the South Carolina Legislature have resolved to use their entire in fluence to have the debt of that State repudiated. Considering the fact that not one of these gen tlemen possesses a dollar's worth of property or pays one cent of taxes, and that they did all they proposed repudiation strikes us as a remarkable Hustration of their legislative talents.

Some patrictic Philadelphian took the rouble to send to the Council of Ministers in Paris a brick from Independence Hall, accompa nied with an epistle which expressed the hope

that the contemplation of the relie would have of inspiring the statesmen of France to make renewed efforts to promote the prosperity of their country. The gift had the effect. of eliciting a letter to the donor from M. B. Sr. homes, which public it essent to expose the banks of the Ministers for the attention, also conveyed the impression that they were slightly puzzled to know why the brick had been sent to France, or what was to be done with it. Possibly n the space of two short weeks could in as much for them as they were esteemed to the Philadelphian was an autograph collector.

HOW OTHERS SEE US. A FRENCH LADY DESCRIBES THE NEW YORK JOURNALISTS.

James Gordon Bennett Looks Like a Scotch Gentleman of the Old School-Dr. Greeley a Small Man with a Bald Head, and Witty New History of the Elbows of the Mincis -The Sun the Most Honest and Fearlese Paper in the World. Madame Olympe Audonard spent the year 1860 in

this country. She visited the Atlantic scappard, remained some months in this city, and went to Utab to nterview Brigham Young and the ladies of the Latter Day Saints. Some time before the Prench and Germa war she published in Paris a volume called "The Fa West," narrating her observations upon that part of the Union. She has now produced another volume concerning the country and people along the Atlantic scaboard. From this volume we translate the follow

"JOURNALS AND JOURNALISTS OF AMERICA." The principal journals of the world are decidedly those of New York. They are established on a gigantic scale, and their influence is immense. In fact, it may be said that they direct the whole country. But the morning papers are the only ones

that exercise any real political power. The Herald, conducted by a man eminontly intelligent and possessing wonderful skill and shrowd ness, fellows a kind of policy which may be called

Mr. James Gordon Bennett excels in foreseeing new ideas and new positions, together with the vi rious changes, and he always succeeds in keeping sufficiently shead of public opinion to lead one to believe that he has directed it. There is a vulgar expression which will convey my meaning very He is of Scotch origin. He came to New York when he was very young. Having no other fortune than his ability and intelligence, he has made so good a use of both that to-day he possesses an immense fortune, which may be estimated at twenty millions of dollars. He is a fine old man of seventy years, with an aristocratic an and all the courtesy of the Scotch nobleman. Mrs Bennett is an excellent woman, of very great goodness. She is yorr agreeable and kind with every patronize. She keeps the pleasantest house in New good grace. The high social standing of her hus band has made some enemies for her among the fair sex, and many a jenious woman speaks of her in anything but complimentary terms.

THE SUN, a Republican journal, but less extreme than the Tribune, is edited by Mr. Charles A. Dana. ex-Assistant Secretary of War under President Lincoln. Born in Massachusetts, Mr. Dana is a true Yankee. Loving his country with a fervent devotion, he serves it with zeal. He is a man of pro-found knowledge and great erudition. He speaks serman, French, and Italian with perfect purity, and he is familiar with their literature. Both in olitics and in private life that which disinguishes him is the perfect honesty of his haracter. He has the esteem of all. Even his potiest enemies do homage to his honor and integrity. These qualities are so rare in America that it is only

just to acknowledge them when one meets them. It is generally believed in Europe that the Ameri-Dutchmen, and Germans. That is a mistake. All the great journals of New York, excepting, of ourse, the two French journals, the Messager Franco Americain and the Courrier des Etats Unis, and the sheets written it German, are edited by Yan-kees. Mr. James Gorden Bennett is a Scotchman, is true, but he has lived in the United States for fifty years. Dr. Putman, the principal assistant editor of the Herald, was not born in America, but came to this country in his childhood. Mr. Hudson, who has for a long time contributed to the success of that journal, and who behaved on it for more tien thirty years, came to the United braies when he was

arty years, came to the United States when he was try youns.

The Tribune is edited by Dr. Hornce Greeley, it. Greeley was born in the State of Ver-iont, and is consequently a pure Yankee. This riter is one of the most remarkable men of he New World. He is of a type and char-cter strongly marked. He is of the style of both he de Giraron and M. Vemilot. He possesses the ust and practical ideas of M. de Girardin; he can oresee results, and point out the detective points if everything with a rare perspicacity. He has reat spontanelly and great accuracy of foresight, and he likes to surround his ideas with incisive and accuracy phrases, and to use effective words. His positical influence in America aimost equals that of M. de Girardin in France, or rather in Europe. He resembles M. Louis Venillot, certainly not by his Dr. Horace Greeley is of small stature. He is bald. His face is very red. He wears no beard. His eyes are small and sparkling with malice. He is quick at repar-tee, and has eccusional outbursts of wit. He affects

on sense of his real position. He then affects to be use confised. I she original by nature, or does he berely exhibit himse f as the representative of risinality? That is the question.

Dr. Greecy processes a very great antipathy for rance and for everything French. When envolves peaks to him of Paris his eyes light up with ashes of manigetty. Why does he hate France so much? I could tell the reason, and then it would essent that often a trifling thing produces a serious count; but will not tell it. The bundle sami not move the little mishap which this cool Dr. Greeley not with in Paris, an incident which creates a mistant that pretorned surjectly de Fersien.

The World is edited by Mr. Morole of New York, and by Mr. Heary Hurburt, also of New York. The after is one of the most brilliant journalists in the inlied States. It may be said of him that he does of put English into English, but rather French into English. The English language is very rich and cry fine, but it is wanting in Sexicility and delicate. It is practical, goes straight to the point, and is hort and concluse. To be intelligent and learned in faglish is easy; but to be ingenished or this language is, nonestly speaking, impossible. No Language in the world leaves such English is easy; but to be ingenious or dextigous in the use of this language is, nonesily speaking, limbositie. No language in the world leaves such hittle room for wit, for dever turns and poone metaphors, as English. This language has necessarily had a great influence upon the character of the people who speak it. For example, nothing is more common than to find an Englishman intelligent, but it is extremely rare to find one withy Weil, Mr. Huriburt is intelligent and witty at the same time. He has even the brilliancy of the Parisian. He speaks French like a Boulevarder, and he has the gift of rendering English less he my and less brutal. I repeat it; Be puts into English a lively French. Consequently his articles are greatly appreciated, and he is generally sent to Europea as correspondent. The letters that he sent a few years ago from Paris were exceedingly humorous. This strie, so rare in America, obtained great success.

are from Paris were exceedingly aumorous. It is style, so rare in America, obtained great success. Organizative another of the unknown things in the New World. The pretended American eccentricities spoken of in Paris are about as true as the due is a FAmericaine. There are no poorle in the world who detest duelling more than the Varcers. Mr. Henry Huriburt is perhaps the only original in all America. Oh I but he is an original as is an original. He professes a very great sympathy for Napoleon III. He writes frequently long articles in the World to demonstrate how France and French men are happy in possessing the taird Empire. He asseven attempted to point out the good results of the coup d'étal, and sometimes while abparently serious an cries out, "Oh, it America had a Napoleon III, how happy we would be it. This Yankee writer is in the nighest degree fancing. He possesses an inconceivance crudition. He speaks and writes seven languages, and, what is very rare with the writers of his country, he has a thorough knowledge of the classics, Greek, and Latin.

I cannot resist the desire to relate a little incident which occurred two years and, and which for him were a worderful warees. Mr. Huriburt is a I cannot resist the desire to relate a little incledent which occurred two years ago, and which for him was a wonderful success. Mr. Huriburt is a sensible man, and consequently he will forgive this interindiscretion on my part. One cay he was mixed to a great and joby dinner. Champagne flowed copiously. Huriburt was sober; but the more soler a man is the more is runs the risk of becoming excited by the mixture of wines. At midmight the guests were still at table. "One" say the journalist suddenly, "I came near forgetting the World. I have an acticle to give in all o'clock" (tree bapers are made up from 8 o'clock in the evening actic.

called for a pen and link, and there, upon the very table, and the most confical and animated conversations, fee Commencer to write the existence. His editor in their had asked him to touch upon the Konan question. Alongside of the Branco Prussian question. Buriburt whole lines sparking with wit and humor, but with the mid of the wine he made of the Prussian the Carmelte of the Young and of Antonelli. He made of the Brine in Italy, and the Po between Prussian and Russia. Bende him a Yankee was speaking of Faris and Mabille. Mr. Huriburt made the Pope go to Mabille. Finally, he mixed up the Pope, King William, Napoleon III, and sent all sorts of people dencing into the Tuteries. Satisfied with his task, he despatched the copy to the printing office. The next day the readers of the World were simplefied, and asked themselves if they had become indust, or if Buriburt had become cray.

and asked themselves if they had become idiots, or if Hurlburt had become erary.

In the evening papers the foreign element does not even exist. The Evening Path has for addoring the oldest of the poets and journalists of the United States, Mr. Bryant, who was born in Massachtytta. In Englanding the existing that also case the exist associate, was born in New York. In America journalists can aspire to the most embreat positions, especially in diplomacy; and Mr. Bigelow has quit the Evening Post in order to represent his country at Paris as Minister. Gen. Webb, whose journal, the Courier and Inquirer, was mersed into the World, has occupied for several years the post of American

Minister to Brazil. Mr. Juliuan, Democratic journalist, has been Minister to China, and Mr. Jay, of the Tythune, has for a long time been Minister to Italy. Mr. Brooks, of the Express, and several other journalists, are members of Congress.

To be a journalist in America it is accessary to have made serious studies, and to have a thorough knowledge of politics, and also of the modern instory of all the countries of Europe. Every journalist must know French and German. Many socak Spanish and Italian. Messrs. Charles A. Dana, Raymond, Hurlburt, and Dr. Horace Greeley are graduates of the excellent universities of Cambridge of Rochester. Aimest all have been to Europe, and have studied its various laws and customs. In the American press notainz is tolerated but articles that will interest the public. The Yankes is practical. Time is money. He enty reads wratic useful to him. In the New World the grand of story-teller would meet with no success.

After having given to the journals of the New World the praise that is due to them. I may be permitted to give them a well-metical reproace. The advertisements are cenerally suread out muon the first pages, and Iterature is merely accessory. You must look for it amid a lot of advertising rubbish in which it is nearly drowned and tost, and it has therefore an air of humilation on account of its said late.

New York has two excellent French piners, both

MRS. COL. FISK'S WARDROBE.

Cam el's Hair Shawls-Silver Squirrel Furs -Russian Sable and White Satin Blan-kets-Point Lace Tunics-Parasols with Jewelled Handles-Magnificent Parures

Stunning Shiris for the Colonel.

From the Fashion Article of the American Register.

I have just had an opportunity of inspecting the wardrobe of a wealthy American lady, before all the wardrobe of a wealthy American lady, before all the wardrobe of Parisian art and taste of which it was composed were nacked up and sent to Liverpool, en route for Boston. Thus provided, Mrs. J., Fisk, Jr., the lady in question, may well aspire to be the leader of fashion this coming winter. It would take up too much time and space to proceed seriation through the catalogue of novelties purchased by this fair came, and I shall therefore confine myself to a description of a few of them. There were ladis shawls of every description, one being elegantly wrought in gold, to say nothing of opera mantles and house sacks of the same material, with black, gray, scariet, and white centres. A helping du matin was made entirely of camel's-hair shawls, trimmed with a wide slik fringe to match the various colors. Nothing was lett out in the fur line; ermine, sable, sealskin, schontz, silver squirreis, were made up in sacks, cloaks, mutils, and carriage bass for the feet, and to crown all there was an immense carr age blanket in Russian sable, lined and quilted with white satin. The coachman's cape and cutils are made of the same exquisite fur. The harmes of the lady's equipage was also purclassed in Faris, and is heavily allt. No more surerb turnout with be seen in New York or Boston.

oston.

Among the dresses I particularly admired a white tin dinner toilette, embroidered with massive outputs and garlands of flowers, and trimmed with oint lace flounces. The tunic was also of iace, with ointed waist, which style the wearer is said to pretry, as showing to the greatest advantage her exquite floure. There were also dresses of sea-green title, embroidered with wreaths of wild flowers; the pearliers alls (walking authorized with treatment with the pearliers alls (walking authorized with the contract walking the pearliers alls (walking authorized with the contract walking the pearliers alls (walking authorized with tame, embroudered with wreaths of which nowers; or pearl-gray slik (walking suit), girimmed with black velvet, with chapsau to match; a golden-brown faille, elegantly ornamented with chenille fringe, for a travelling costume; six black sliks, long and short, some trimmed with Valenciences fine as a cobwen, others adorned with beautiful Duchesse lace; a dezen ball dresses of every shade.

The faus are superb in design and finish, one be-

tons, and stars of the same stones, were remarkable for their size and beauty. The coral mecklace was composed of twelve rows of large balls, each separate one being perfectly round and uncleanistic. The most artistic set, though making the least show, was a magnifect gold one, from a famous Roman house, desiracel expressly for Mrs. Fisk, and not to be repeated under five years. I shall not attempt a description of the fingerie. Suffice it to say, that the renowned ward-tobe of the ca-Empress, which all Paris went to see, did not surpass it in any respect. Every article was furnished in two or three dozens, and loaded down with valenciennes. The stookings, woven in the finest silk, looked like fairy net; some had bands of flowers beautifully embroidered to match inds of flowers beautifully embroidered to match e different tollettes; others were formed of no ing but open work, requiring a flesh colored sik

one underneath.

The Colonel's linen was also laid out reads for the packer. The shirts were made of the finest texture, with elegantly embrodered designs, such as railroad cars, locomotives, steamboats, &c. There are really considered to the comprehence of the controller of the co were harge quantities of shken hose, embroidere with designs similar to those already noticed, an completed for Mrs. Fisk at the last moment. One was a neavy write rep silk, from Watteau plait in the back and of loose sack form in front. The entire surface was covered with gold braid, laid on in a superbraitern of flowers and birds. The dress was lined with rese-colored satin and quilted. All around the edge and up each side of the Watteau forl, was placed a wide band or schoniz fur, the same dark for surface and the watteau forly was placed a wide band or schoniz fur, the same dark placed a wide band or schontz fur, the same dark from the reaching-light en-account due throat. The second one was a light blue satin, empress form, also lined and quille, but in white silk. Around the jupe was placed à feston a deep fall of the Enrish guiotire, but dyed blue to correspond with the shade of the robe. This is a new fashion, just about to be launched by the great arbiter elegantiarum This lace has been made and wore during the past year, but it has never been dyed to match the tollets till now. A beauting search and a crimon till now. A beautiful sea-green and a crimson and were employed to trim siks of the same

The third and last toilette de motin was made in black cashmere, braided all over the entire dress, a heavy silk cord and traset confining it to the figure. A rich quilted hints of make silk completed this most stylish négligé. The last, but by no means the least important feature of this ward-robe, were the gives, which were multiform in dasign, and as varied in shades. Extravagance of butons, however, appears to be the most marked inno vation in this important portion of the toilet.

Railroads Revolutionizing Turkey. Constantinople, Nov. 13 .- A firman has been esuen by the Sublime Porte directing the Minister of Works to inaugurate a comprehensive system of rivers made navigable, new roads to be built, old ones repaired, and every effort made to establish lines of connection with the new railway from all parts of the country.

The Oldest of the Wife-Murderers. FORT WAYNE, Nov. 11.—An important murder trial was begun at Columbia City, Ind., on Saturday, a the trial of A. Barkdall, accused of murdering his wife last May. The prisoner is nearly seventy years write last May. The prisoner is nearly seventy years of age, and his wife was about the same age. She had been blind for a number of years. It is alleged that the prisoner knocked her down and after kicking her left her. She survived her frightly fifteen minutes. Barkdall has been in juit ever since.

The Hudson County Freeholders. The statement that the new members of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson county have formd a Ring is denied. The new Board is compose. of men who overthrew the old Ring, and who seen haracterized the Board for years past. The reports gainst the present Board are probably set alloat by aembers of the old Ring.

A Raid on the Apaches. Arizona have made a raid on the Acacles. The asked to rts-five men, captared vight children and a quantity of plunder taken the day previous from the white settlement.

Probable Murder in Jamaica. A German in the employ of farmer Abraham De Bevoise, of Jamaica, yesterday morning fatally

Pension to Dr. Livingstone's Children. London, Nov. 14 .- The British Government has granted a pension of £ 100 to the c' ildren of De Livingstone, the African explorer. Dr. Livingstone when last heard from, was slowly making his way toward the coast.

.The Democratic Party's Dilemma. Nashville, Nov. 11.—Emerson Ethridge is i Nashville. He is emphatic in tayor of non-action o

The best American newspaper in Europe is the American Register, published simultaneously is London and Par.

DR. H. GREELEY'S GODCHILD

A VISIT TO THE MOST FERTILE SPOT IN THE STATES.

The Place for the Ruising of Potatoes and Cabbages Live Beets which are Bigger than the Bend Bents of New York,

Town of GREELEY, Colorado, Nov. 1 .- I've een here two weeks "sloshing around," as the great and good Horace would say. The first thing which I remarked on stepping from one of the cars of the Denver Pacific Railway upon the large station platform of Greeley was that on every hand of the numbers of persons visible, intelligent America faces only met the eye. After the baggage and reight had been turned off, and the "new arrivals, as they term them here, had greeted their cheerful faced friends or relatives who had gathered at the railway station to receive them, away flow the train toward Denver, and then (the cars having inter vened between us and the town before) we had ou first look at Greeley.

flat and dusty, and there is a lack of trees of any size and foliage, which, whatever may come by and by, is calculated unfavorably to impress a stranger Further into the town thousands of young trees are planted, giving promise for the future.

On the business street I found a number of com odious stores, many of brick, in which grocers, hardware and stove dealers, druggists, dry goods men, boot and shoe dealers, butchers, lawyers, bakers, booksellers, saddlers, and others do a thriv-ing business. On Main street is the Post Office, which, on the arrival of the malls from the East twice each day, is thronged. twice each day, is thronged.

Greeley is certainly well supplied with hotels, the principal ones being the Barnum House, a large, nicey-furnished building, well kept by Mrs. Olds, and owned by the inevitable Phineas T.; the Greeley House, kept by Bornion, fond of horses; and the Colorado House, by Rogerson, of the Old Bay State.

the Colorado House, by Rogerson, of the Old Bay State.

The office of Father Meeker's Greeley Tribuns is in a block of brick buildings in Naple street. Lincoln Park, 10 or 12 Acres in extent, is in the centre of the town. Young maple, elm, locuet, and other sinade trees have been planted in the park grounds and on the streets. At the highest elevation here is a fine flagstaff. From here is seen the new house of worship lately dedicated by the Espiists, Dr. Evarts of Colleago officiating. The dector must have touched a kernote on that day, as the people, silred by his eloquence, rubbed out the clurch debt (some thousands of deliars) in about 20 minutes.

A little to the west of this the Methodist's are erecting a large brick house of worship. It will be

erecting a large brick house of worship. It will be ready for service in a month or so. The Presbyterians are building a frame church just north of the Park, in Spruce street. Looking toward the north, the west, or the south, one sees numbers of fine mansions, surrounded by vigorous young trees, all indicative of thrift.

Facing the Park on Maple and Adams streets, work has been vigorously begun on what is to be a large graded school building, of brick made at the kilns to the west of the town. As a good quality of building brick can be bourth at \$19 per thousand. I've no doubt the majority of the buildings constructed hereafter will be of brick.

Hotel charges are \$5 and \$19 per week, and board in very desirable private families ranges from \$7 to \$5.50.

This is certainly a great country when it comes to mammoth vegetable productions. Imagine, if

This is certainly a great country when it comes to mammoth vegetable productions. Imagine, if you please (I have seen them), potatoes weighing a libe, each; beets as large as the average size of the body of a full grown man; pumpains—well inver mind—suffice to say that these colonists have demonstrated, at any rate to their own full satisfaction, that by systematic irrigation, especially when their large canals are finished, this soil is capable of yielding astonishing crops of wheat, oats, barley, and the various kinds of vegetables. Carpenter's wages here, I find, are \$2.50 to \$4 a day; maions and bricklayers, \$5 a day.

I have conversed with many persons visiting here from the Eastern and Middle and Western States, who are health seekers. With hardly an exception they agree that they have been greatly improved and strengtheued. The atmosphere is exhibitating. This climate is remarkable for the absence of moisture. There is said toole less rain tall than in any other country where metorological records have been kept. The pressure of the atmosphere, from its lightness, is said to be only about eleven bounds to the squire inch, as a sainst fifteen pounds

resure in the States. nod cost from Boulder Valley is delivered here 7 a ton. It burns also the English camel cost, ding intense best and burning with a fine yellow

at \$7.3 to 0... It full has been took based in the seat and burning with a fine yellow base.

The Denver Pacific Railroad runs through the town, connecting Greeley with the Union dadied at Cheyenne, to the north, only \$50 miles; and to the south, about \$50 miles; and to the south, about \$50 miles, the town is connected with the Kansas Pacific Railroad via Denver. Thus Greeley lies in the delightful valley of the Cache is Pourre, believed to be the most fertile nortion of our whole country, midway between tabes to you great competing lines. It is understood that early next spring the Union Pacific Road with run abranch road from Julesburg, 180 miles east of the place, through this valley to the mountains, and the coal and other mining regions. Greeley with or the principal station on this section of the route.

Meanwhile the Kansas Pacific Railroad, appreciating the value of this route, and disposed to head off the Union Pacific, looking to the trade of this great valley district and that of the mining region, are preparing to run a narrow gauge road from an easterly point of their road through this valley and Greeley to the mountains. There are promises of unusually lively times here next season.

THE SUN reaches this place regularly every afternoon, and is for sale at the bookstores and news-

noon, and is for sale at the bookstores at stands, 2.000 miles from New York, five d publication.

The Former Husband of Mrs. Ruth Visits her in Prison-He Begs for his Child. en-A Painful Interview. From the Lawrence Tribune.

Mr. Seymour Voullaire, the former husband of Mrs. Rata, arrived in town yesterday at noon from St. Louis. In the alternoon, in company with lawyer Stevens, he called at the jail, and requested an interview with Mrs. Rath. Belmont Voulairs, interview with Mrs. Ruth. Belmont Voutlairs, alas be Spraugh, accompanied the two gentlemen. They entered the office of the jul, and Mrs. Ruth being apprised of their coming also entered from an adjoining room. She scoke to Mr. Stevens, but entirely typored Mr. Voutlaire's pressure. Mr. Stevens requested a private consultation, and the parties then took seats. Mr. Voutlaire at once addressed his former wife, and stated the object of his visit. He had come to get his chaidren. He said he would take the greatest care of them, and educate them properly. said he would take the greatest cure of them, and aducate them properly.

Mrs. Ruth at first refused to entertain the propo-

Mrs. Ruth at first refused to entertain the probestion under any consideration. Mr. Vouliaire then commenced to argue the matter in a gentle manner, saying that the children would receive the greatest care and attention at his hands and the hands of his housekeeper. Mrs. Ruth declared that her children should never be under the care of a housekeeper of his. Mr. Vouliaire then said that it she objected to the housekeeper he would marry. Still Mrs. Ruth did not give an inch. She thanked God that there are the care of a saying a still standard continuous standard During part of the conversation Belmost broke

Mrs. Ruth then asked Mrs. Stevens in regard to

Mrs. Ruth then asked Mrs. Stevens in regard to her imprisonment. She wished to know how long the authorities cound keep her in jail. Sie said she could not imagine what evidence they not against her, unless it was the letters written to her by Dr. Medheott.

The question of the possession of the children was further argued, when Mrs. Ruth consents that Mr. Voullare should go to see the children, and also partly consented that he should take team with him.

To day Mr. Voullare left for St. Louis, taking its three yourgest children, Snota, Emere, and Alphonse. Beimont stays benind with his mother, but, it is understood, will eventually follow. Mr. Ruth's two breithers, who have been in this part of the country for some time, left on the same train.

Mrs. Ruth wisited her children, in charge of Sheriff Walkor, vesterday, and was at the house for several hours, assisting thom in preparing for the journey. The parting is described as very affecting.

Mrs. Ruth has the same cell which was occupied by Dr. Medheott during the menta previous to his departure for Garnett.

How Patrick Legan Served a Traitor. To the Editor of The Sun Sin: I have noticed a communication signed

James Smith, 422 Seventh avecue, in this morning's issue of your journal, in which he states that I d not pay him, and that I cannot be found. In reply I have only to say that I can be found, and also that l paid him what a traitor deserved. When I detect-I paid him what a traitor deserved. When I detected this fellow giving out Mr. Harris's tickets from my ocx, I took hold of him by the neck and kicked him into the street; and I think, Mr. Editor, you will agree with me that I served him right. If I had \$10,000 or \$20,000 to buy such traitors as this man from 422 Seventh avenue, I would have been elected; that I have no reason to be askeded of the vote I rolled, for I have run shend of any independent candidate in the city, for which I return thanks to my friends who nobly stood by me.

416 West Thirty Fifth Street, Nov. 14, 1311.

One of the Victims of the Apaches.

One of the Victims of the Apaches.

From the Springheid Republican.

There seems to be little doubt that the Mr.
Loring who is reported killed by Indians in an atthek upon a stage conce in Arizona, was Mr. F. W.
Loring, the premising young author so well known
to readers of Every Saturday and Old and New.
Mr. Loring when last neard from was in Arizona,
with Lieut Wheeler's exploring expedition, and
this fact, with the statement of a later San Francisco despatch that the person killed belonged in
Boston, makes it almost certain that he is the person mentioned. He was a graduate of thereach
took his degree in 1870, and even before leaving
codlege had achieved some distinction as a journal
to and a welter, of ear and lively warsa. Since ok his desired some distinction as a line his desired a retire. A recommendation of the they and Frey Saturday, and has published one or two volumes. He was a young man of striking ap-pearance and a very prompt and facile talent, and his death, agast from its and circumstances, while be deployed as a loss to hierature. His age can hardly have exceeded 25.

BUNBEAMS

-A " panorama of the Chrago fire" is already -How to raise beets : Take hold of the tops

and pull -H. G. -Some of the most trusted lighthouse keeper. on the Atlantic coast are women.

-The chief branch of business practised now y leading Mormons is said to be making traces. -A ghastly rumor says that Garrett Davis has

been engaged to write brief paragraphs for the Atlants -Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of Eugenie Verhuel's jewels are now lying to pawn in London.

-Among the liberal subscribers to the Chicaro relief fund have been the colored people in all parts of the country. -It is recorded in a Baltimore paper that Co. tumbus West has been appointed Postmaster of a neighboring village, vice Julia G. Henkle, married.

-A project for uniting the Black and Caspian Seas by a canal is engaging the attention of the Russian Government. The cost is estimated at about -In one half-column the San Francisco Alla notes from the Devil Gully Expositor, the Yanket

Flat Advertiser, the New Jerusalem Courter, and the -The Winnipeg trappers have been baiting their traps with strychnine, and the result is that the

furs taken from the animals caught soon shed their bair and are valueless. -A Tennessee woman recently released her husband from the State Prison by walking 160 miles to

Nashville, with a child to her arms, and asking the

Governor to pardon him. -A victim of Dr. Greelev's handworting says: If Horace had written that inscription on the wail in sabylon. Belshazzar would have been a good deal ore scared than he was." -The Postmaster-General has issued an order

orbidding letter carriers to solicit donations by means of New Year's addresses, the practice being consider--Butter was first made for a cosmetic, and was nce used for alluminating purposes. It was not known as an assistant in despate ing bread much to pefore any, the Christian era.

-The Peshtigo Engle says shantles are springing up on the site of Poshtigo in various directions. Real estate is chunging hands, and incipient life begins to show itself in various quarters. -A woman went to the theatre in Kansas City.

and domanded free admission, which was refused, whereupon she drew a revolver, forced her way in, and smashed all the windows in the lower story. -Mr. Gladstone is said to be a great pedestriun, and as proof of his powers, the London Globs says that, when returning from his recent official resi-

dence at Baimoral Casile, he walked the sistance from the castle to Clova, twenty-six miles.

—It is estimated that upward of thirty thouand Southerners have settled in New York city since the downfall of the rebellion. Southern generals, colo-nels, majors, and captains are almost as common to

Brosqway as they used to be in Richmond. -A countryman who visited Greenville, Tenn., had his attention attracted by the glittering sign of the Ander Insurance Company. He looked at it long and intently, and then broke out in a joyful exclamation, "Well, I knowed old Andy would be at some thin' afore long; I tell yer, they can't keep him down no, they can't;" and walked on.

-The national food of Japan is fish. There is not an ocean or river creature that the Japanese do not eat. And most of the fish sold are not dead fish. family that has had a boy born during the year hange out a great painted fish to boast of it. -A contemporary records that a nice young

girl at Green Bay, Wis., was being courted by a nice young man. He was generously inclined, and made her presents of hair oit, which he purchased from the store of the father of his adored. After giving her some twenty bottles of the oleaginous fluid he discovered he was working in a circle—as fast as he presented them she returned them to the store, thus dutifully making trade for her father.

-There is not any room for doubling that the say so, and the man is insane who disputes the pro-phets. They have found the moss growing thick or the trees, frogs standing on their heads, sunflowers pointing toward the North Pole, grape vines running around poles instead of up them, and there are a thou-sand other signs to show that every human being will be frozen as suff as a chip before February.

-A man was once travelling through the State of lilinois, and coming to a ferry, and being out of money, the following colloguy took place between him and the ferryman: Ferryman-I say, Mister, have you got any money? Traveller-No, sir. Ferryman-Have you got any at home? Traveller-No, sir. Ferryman -Can you borrow any? Traveller-No. Ferryman where you are, for it makes mighty intile difference

-A Pittsburgh, Pa., despatch states that Ferdinand de Gimmez, Spanish Chargé d'Affaires at Rome, and Miss Lena Addison were married on Saturday afternoon, the ceremony being performed by the Rt, Rev. Bishop Dominic. The tridegroom was represent-sed by proxy, the late Prime Minister availing himself f a privilege granted under the law of the church and appointed a brother of the bride to recresent him. The Bishop says that this is the first ceremony of this

kind ever performed in this country, although not uncommon in Enrane -A distinguished ex-Governor of Ohio, famous addressing a temperance meeting at Georgetown Dis-trict of Columbia, and depicting the misery caused by indeliging too frequently in the flowing boul, his stem-tion was attracted to the sobs of a disconsolate and seedy looking individual in the rest nart of the room. On going to the person and interrogating him, he was told during his career of vice he had buried three wives. The Governor, having buried a few wives of his own, sym-pathized deeply with the inchriate, and consoled him

wiping his rose, he continued: " But I don't think the Lord got much ahead of me, for as fast as he took out

-A southern Oregon paper thus criticises Josquin Miller's "Kit Carson's Ridet" "Now Kit Carson would never have attempted to run a race of forty miles with a praisie fire, even if 'old itswels' was fool enough to sayise him to do so. Why, the young squaw would have had more sense than that! Kit Carson, instead of throwing away his weapons and strip-ping himself naked, would have quietly kindled a fire in the grass, which would have made a safe track for the herd of wild animais behind would have obli ated the trail, and the pursuing Indians would have been thrown off the pursuit. Carson's fame rests of his skill and experience in all the vicissitudes and co igencies of a border life; and a poem, avowedly it tended to perpetuate it, should have some inciden tending to illustrate that skill under trying events stances. Instead of this, Mr. Miller has sacrificed al that was intural and reasonable in the incident indidesire to burn 'Revels' and the squaw to death, and let Carson plunge maked in the Brazos, with no com-panion but a blind and singed horse and a million of so of haif-roasted buffaloes."

-Among the most interesting sights to be seen at the theaire in Salt Lake City is the young aimy or Youngs, the Prophet's progeny, who generally occally the benches along one side of the parquet. Boys and ut number, ranging in years from seven to play and sport with each other like so many kittens. Finer or healthler specimens of humanity you cannot find anywhere. The male portion are strong, healthy and robust; the females very womanly looking, with are very roguish, and are not at all averse to lev ing their opera-glasses upon any handsome a d no return glauces, and then laugh and gaggio over the ot agree with those putiesophers who asset ffspring of polygamic marriages are weak an tances may be true ; but it no sense can t apply

Young family. WEAT'S TOUR CAME? On where dost then wander,
On the seas or under,
Selon of the Czar?
Maybap it is long a nee
Thou hast cased to or a price.
And if beneath the deep
Unberaided you sleep
Eve more. A head meant for With a common or What And Jos and Contraction

have pity on the a

Art tack position